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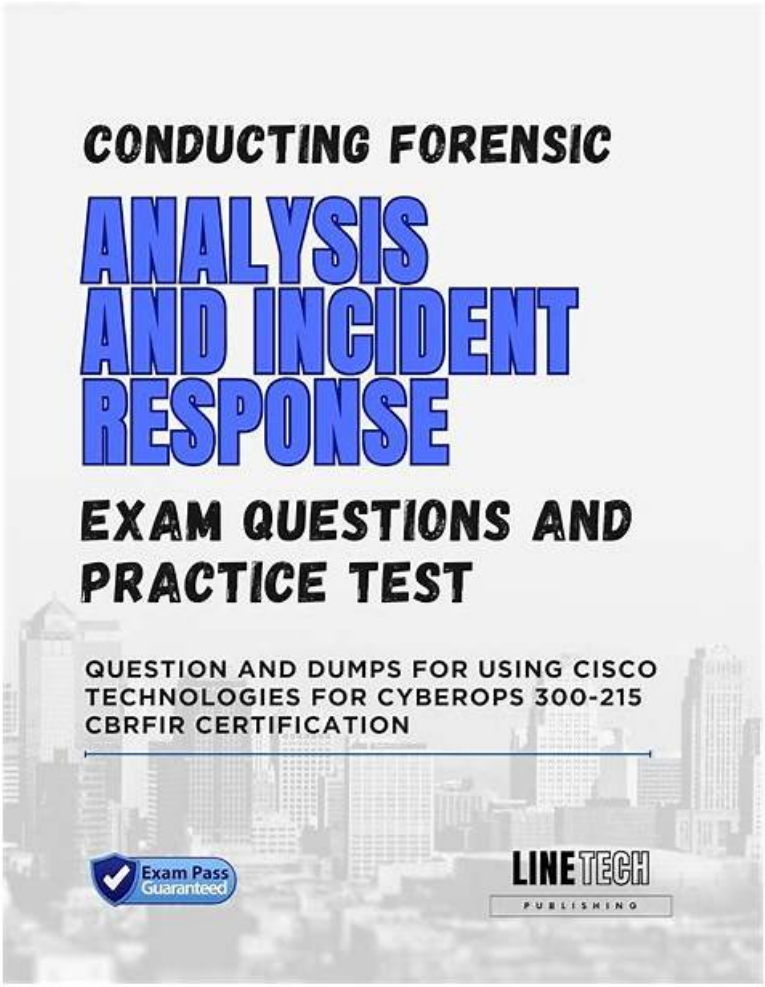

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Cisco Conducting Forensic Analysis & Incident Response Using Cisco Technologies for CyberOps Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
A cybersecurity analyst is examining a complex dataset of threat intelligence information from various sources. Among the data, they notice multiple instances of domain name resolution requests to suspicious domains known for hosting C2 servers. Simultaneously, the intrusion detection system logs indicate a series of network anomalies, including unusual port scans and attempts to exploit known vulnerabilities. The internal logs also reveal a sudden increase in outbound network traffic from a specific internal host to an external IP address located in a high-risk region. Which action should be prioritized by the organization?

- A. Focus should be applied toward attempts of known vulnerability exploitation because the attacker might land and expand quickly.
- B. Threat intelligence information should be marked as false positive because unnecessary alerts impact security key performance indicators.
- C. Organization should focus on C2 communication attempts and the sudden increase in outbound network traffic via a specific host.
- D. Data on ports being scanned should be collected and SSL decryption on Firewall enabled to capture the potentially malicious traffic.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to theCyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guidecurriculum, command-and-control (C2) communication is a strong indicator that a system has already been compromised and is actively under the control of an attacker. Sudden outbound traffic to high-risk regions and resolution of known malicious domains are high-confidence signs of an active threat. Therefore, prioritizing detection and disruption of this outbound traffic is critical to prevent further damage or data exfiltration.
While monitoring vulnerability exploitation (B) and gathering port scan data (D) are also valuable, they are more preventive or forensic in nature. The most immediate threat-and therefore the top priority-is stopping active C2 communications.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Refer to the exhibit.
An alert came with a potentially suspicious activity from a machine in HR department. Which two IOCs should the security analyst flag? (Choose two.)

- A. cmd.exe executing from \Device\HarddiskVolume3\
- B. WScript.exe initiated by powershell.exe
- C. WScript.exe acting as a parent of cmd.exe
- D. cmd.exe starting powershell.exe with Base64 conversion
- E. powershell.exe used on HR machine

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The exhibit shows a series of process executions that form a suspicious chain involving scripting engines and obfuscated commands:
* One critical indicator iscmd.exe executing PowerShell with obfuscated (Base64-encoded) arguments
. The use of Base64 is a known method used by attackers to mask malicious commands. This aligns with attack techniques defined under MITRE ATT&CK T1059 (Command and Scripting Interpreter) and T1086 (PowerShell abuse). Therefore, option D is valid.
* Another important IOC isWScript.exe acting as a parent of cmd.exe, which is abnormal in typical business environments. This indicates potential misuse of Windows Script Host (WSH) to launch commands, often seen in phishing or malware dropper scenarios. Thus, option E is also valid.
Options A and B by themselves are not definitive IOCs-PowerShell and cmd.exe are legitimate administrative tools and frequently

used in Windows environments.
Option C is not supported by the exhibit-the reverse (powershell.exe initiated by WScript.exe) is what's seen, not the other way around.
These patterns align with theCyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, which specifies that chaining of interpreters (e.g., WScript # cmd # PowerShell) with encoded commands is a key indicator of compromise during forensic analysis.
Reference:CyberOps Technologies (CBRFIR) 300-215 study guide, Chapter on Identifying Malicious Activity in Host-Based Artifacts and Command-Line Analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 49
A scanner detected a malware-infected file on an endpoint that is attempting to beacon to an external site. An analyst has reviewed the IPS and SIEM logs but is unable to identify the file's behavior. Which logs should be reviewed next to evaluate this file further?

- A. DNS server
- B. email security appliance
- C. Antivirus solution
- D. network device

Answer: C

Explanation:
If IPS and SIEM logs do not give enough insight into a file's behavior, the next logical step is to review the Antivirus solutionlogs.
These logs often provide detailed behavior analytics such as:
* File actions and access patterns
* Registry modifications
* File execution history
The Cisco CyberOps guide emphasizes AV logs as critical forensic artifacts for understanding endpoint-based infections, especially when beaconing or suspicious activity is suspected.

NEW QUESTION # 50
A security team received reports of users receiving emails linked to external or unknown URLs that are non- returnable and non-deliverable. The ISP also reported a 500% increase in the amount of ingress and egress email traffic received. After detecting the problem, the security team moves to the recovery phase in their incident response plan. Which two actions should be taken in the recovery phase of this incident? (Choose two.)

- A. scan hosts with updated signatures
- B. remove vulnerabilities
- C. collect logs
- D. request packet capture
- E. verify the breadth of the attack

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
In therecovery phase, the goal is to restore affected systems to normal operations and ensure the threat has been completely eradicated. According to the CyberOps Associate guide:
"This phase may include restoring data from clean backups, replacing compromised systems, and the re- installation of the Operating System (OS) and applications".
Also:
"During recovery, scanning hosts with updated antivirus and removing vulnerabilities ensures systems do not get reinfected".

NEW QUESTION # 51
Refer to the exhibit.
What is the indicator of compromise?

- A. MD5 file hash
- B. indicator ID: malware--a932fcc6-e032-476c-826f-cb970a569bce
- C. indicator type: malicious-activity

- D. SHA256 file hash

Answer: D

Explanation:
The STIX data structure shows apatternfield with this entry:
file:hashes.'SHA-256' = '3299f07bc0711b3587fe8a1c6bf3ee6cbcc14cb775f64b28a61d72ebcb8968d3' This value is aSHA-256 file hash, a well-knownindicator of compromise (IoC)for identifying malicious files.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
A). SHA256 file hash.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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